

COVER SHEET

for
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

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COMPANY NAME

U	N	I	V	E	R	S	A	L		R	O	B	I	N	A		C	O	R	P	O	R	A	T	I	O	N		A	
N	D		S	U	B	S	I	D	I	A	R	I	E	S																

PRINCIPAL OFFICE (No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province)

8	t	h		F	l	o	o	r	,		T	e	r	a		T	o	w	e	r	,		B	r	i	d	g	e	t	
o	w	n	e	,		E	.		R	o	d	r	i	g	u	e	z	,		J	r	.		A	v	e	n	u	e	
		(C	5		R	o	a	d)	,		U	g	o	n	g		N	o	r	t	e	,		Q	u	e	z	o
n		C	i	t	y	,		M	e	t	r	o		M	a	n	i	l	a											

Form Type

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Department requiring the report

C	R	M	D
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Secondary License Type, If Applicable

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

N/A

Company's Telephone Number

(02) 8516-9888

Mobile Number

N/A

No. of Stockholders

989

Annual Meeting (Month / Day)

Last Wednesday of May

Fiscal Year (Month / Day)

12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person **MUST** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person

Ms. Evelyn C. Ng

Email Address

evelyn.ng@urc.com.ph

Telephone Number/s

(02) 8516-9888

Mobile Number

+63 947 895 3903

CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

7th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne, E. Rodriguez Jr. Avenue (C5 Road), Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila

NOTE 1 : In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

2 : All Boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17
OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SRC RULE 17 (2) (b) THEREUNDER

1. For the year ended **June 30, 2024**
2. SEC Identification Number **9170**
3. BIR Tax Identification No. **000-400-016-000**
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter **Universal Robina Corporation**
5. **Quezon City, Philippines**
Province, Country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization
6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)
7. **8th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne, E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue
(C5 Road), Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila**
Address of principal office **1110**
Postal Code
8. **(632) 8633-7631 to 40 / (632) 8516-9888**
Issuer's telephone number, including area code
9. **Not Applicable**
Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC, or Sec. 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt
Common Shares, P1.00 Par value	2,167,219,948
11. Are any or all of these securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange.

Yes [/]No []

12. Check whether the issuer:

- a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the SRC and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Section 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of The Corporation Code of the Philippines during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports);

Yes [/]

No []

- b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days.

Yes [/]

No []

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

The unaudited consolidated financial statements are filed as part of this Form 17-Q (pages 13 to 65).

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Business Overview

Universal Robina Corporation (URC or the Company) is one of the largest branded food and beverage companies in the Philippines and has established a strong presence in the ASEAN region. The Company was founded in 1954 when Mr. John Gokongwei, Jr. established Universal Corn Products, Inc., a cornstarch manufacturing plant in Pasig. Today, URC is involved in a wide range of food-related businesses, including the manufacture and distribution of branded consumer food and beverages, production of hogs and poultry, manufacture of animal feeds and veterinary products, flour milling, sugar milling and refining, and has ventured into the renewables business through its Distillery and Cogeneration divisions.

No material reclassifications, merger, consolidation, or purchase or sale of significant amount of assets (not ordinary) were made in the past three years (2021-2023) except those mentioned in the succeeding paragraphs. The Company’s financial condition has remained solid in the said period.

URC manages its food business through operating divisions and wholly owned or majority-owned subsidiaries that are organized into its business segments: Branded Consumer Foods (BCF), and the Agro-Industrial and Commodity (AIC) group.

The BCF group, including the packaging division, is the Company’s largest segment which contributed about 68.4% of revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2024. Established in the 1960s, the Company’s BCF segment manufactures, distributes, sells and markets a diverse mix of food and beverage products. In the Philippines, URC is a dominant player with leading market shares in Snacks, Candies and Chocolates, and is a significant player in the Biscuits and Noodles categories. Beyond Snackfoods, the Company is also present in the Beverage space. URC is a competitive player in the Coffee category, is the largest player in the Ready-to-Drink (RTD) Tea market, and is further expanding into other RTD beverage segments. The Company also conducts some of its BCF operations through its majority-owned subsidiaries and joint venture companies. The Company established URC BOPP Packaging and URC Flexible Packaging divisions to engage in the manufacture of bi-axially oriented polypropylene (BOPP) films for packaging companies and flexible packaging materials to cater to various URC branded products. Both manufacturing facilities are located in Simlong, Batangas and are ISO 9001:2008 certified for Quality Management Systems.

Majority of URC’s consumer food and beverage businesses are conducted in the Philippines, but the Company has expanded into other ASEAN markets, primarily through its wholly owned subsidiary, URC International. In 2021, URC acquired Munchy Food Industries Sdn. Bhd. (Munchy’s), one of the leading players in the Biscuits category in Malaysia, which provides a wide variety of offerings across key biscuit segments with well-loved brands including Munchy’s Crackers, Lexus Cream Sandwich, Oat Krunch and Muzic Wafer. The international operations contributed about 21.2% of the Company’s sale of goods and services for the six months ended June 30, 2024.

The Company's AIC group is composed of three business segments: (1) Agro-Industrial Group (AIG), which operates three divisions – a) Farms, b) Animal Nutrition and Health, and c) Food, Drugs and Disinfectants; (2) Flour Division; and (3) Sugar and Renewables Division (SURE) which operates the a) Sugar, b) Distillery, and c) Cogeneration divisions. Total AIC contributed about 31.6% of revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2024.

With several mills operating across the Philippines, URC SURE remains to be the largest miller in the country based on capacity, aided by the purchase of Roxas Holdings, Inc.'s sugar mill, ethanol plant and other investment properties in La Carlota City, Negros Occidental in 2020 and idle sugar milling machinery and equipment of Central Azucarera Don Pedro Inc. in Balayan, Batangas in 2023. The acquisition allows for operational synergies, increase in capacity and efficiency of URC's existing operations and continue in the efforts to support the development of the sugar industry in the Philippines.

The Company is a core subsidiary of JG Summit Holdings, Inc. (JGSHI), one of the largest and most diversified conglomerates in the Philippines. JGSHI has substantial business interests in air transportation, property development and hotel management, banking and financial services, and petrochemicals (JG Summit owns the only naphtha cracker complex in the country). It also has non-controlling minority stakes in the country's leading telecommunications, power generation and electricity distribution companies, as well as in a leading Singapore property company.

The Company's revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 by each of the principal business segments is as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023
Branded Consumer Foods Group		
Domestic	₱38,179	₱38,066
International *	17,082	16,452
Total BCFG	55,261	54,518
Agro-Industrial and Commodity Foods Group		
Sugar and Renewables	14,379	12,748
Flour	3,081	2,989
Agro-Industrial Group	8,027	8,065
Total AIC	25,487	23,802
Total URC	₱80,748	₱78,320

**After reclass of operations under PFRS 5 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*

Results of Operations

<i>In PhP Millions</i>	Six Months Ended June 30					
	2024			2023		
	Prior Reclass	PFRS 5 Reclass	After Reclass	Prior Reclass	PFRS 5 Reclass	After Reclass
Sale of goods and services	₱80,973	(₱225)	₱80,748	₱78,629	(₱310)	₱78,319
Cost of sales	57,842	(116)	57,726	57,711	(182)	57,529
Gross profit	23,131	(109)	23,022	20,918	(128)	20,790
Selling and distribution costs	(10,789)	66	(10,723)	(9,520)	88	(9,432)
General and administrative expenses	(2,947)	60	(2,887)	(2,838)	66	(2,772)
Operating income	9,395	17	9,412	8,560	26	8,586
Finance costs	(874)	—	(874)	(727)	—	(727)
Foreign exchange gain - net	663	(1)	662	721	(1)	720
Finance revenue	178	(7)	171	169	(11)	158
Market valuation gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	164	—	164	120	—	120
Impairment losses	(485)	338	(147)	(205)	—	(205)
Equity in net losses of joint ventures	(62)	—	(62)	(33)	—	(33)
Other income (expense) - net	(155)	232	77	(119)	(2)	(121)
Income before income tax	8,824	579	9,403	8,486	12	8,498
Provision for income tax	1,826	(1)	1,825	1,475	(2)	1,473
Net income from continuing operations	6,998	580	7,578	7,011	14	7,025
Net loss from discontinued operations	—	(580)	(580)	—	(14)	(14)
Net income after income tax (NIAT)	₱6,998	₱—	₱6,998	₱7,011	₱—	₱7,011
NIAT - Equity holders of the parent	₱6,597	—	₱6,597	₱6,662	—	₱6,662
NIAT - Non-controlling interest	401	—	401	349	—	349

Six months ended June 30, 2024 versus June 30, 2023

URC generated a consolidated sale of goods and services of ₱80.748 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2024, ahead by 3.1% against same period last year. Sale of goods and services performance by business segment follows:

- Sale of goods and services of URC's BCFG segment increased by ₱744 million or 1.4% to ₱55.261 billion for the first half of 2024 from ₱54.517 billion recorded in the same period last year.
- BCF domestic operations, excluding packaging division, posted 0.6% increase in net sales from ₱37.360 billion for the first half of 2023 to ₱37.593 billion for the first half of 2024 due to volume growth and price increase implemented since last year.
- Sale of goods and services of URC's packaging division decreased by 16.8% to ₱587 million for the first half of 2024 from ₱705 million recorded in the first half of 2023 driven by lower volume and selling prices.
- BCF international operations reported a 3.8% increase in net sales from ₱16.452 billion for the first six months of 2023 to ₱17.082 billion for the first six months of 2024. In constant US dollar (\$) terms, total BCF international sales grew by 7.7%.
- Sale of goods and services of BCFG, excluding packaging division, accounted for 67.7% of total URC consolidated sale of goods and services for the first half of 2024.

- Sale of goods and services of URC's AIC group amounted to ₱25.487 billion for the first six months of 2024, an increase of 7.1% from ₱23.802 billion recorded in the same period last year.
- Sale of goods and services of URC's AIG segment amounted to ₱8.027 billion for the first six months of 2024, a decline of 0.5% from ₱8.065 billion recorded in the first six months of 2023 mainly driven by Feeds.
- Sale of goods and services of Flour business amounted ₱3.081 billion for the first six months of 2024, a growth of 3.1% from ₱2.989 billion recorded in the same period last year mainly due to improved commercial flour sales volume.
- Sales of goods and services of Sugar business amounting to ₱10.797 billion for the first half of 2024, a growth by 14.1% from ₱9.460 billion for the first half of 2023 driven by higher sugar sales volume, while the Renewables business grew by 8.9% to ₱3.582 billion for the first half of 2024.

URC's cost of sales consists primarily of raw and packaging materials costs, manufacturing costs and direct labor costs. Cost of sales increased by ₱196 million or 0.3% to ₱57.726 billion for the first half of 2024 from ₱57.529 billion recorded in the same period last year due to higher volume.

URC's gross profit for the first half of 2024 amounted to ₱23.022 billion, higher by ₱2.232 billion or 10.7% from ₱20.790 billion reported in the same period last year. Gross profit margin increased by 197 basis points from 26.5% for the first half of 2023 to 28.5% for the first half of 2024 due to better mix and lower input costs.

URC's selling and distribution costs and general and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation benefits, advertising and promotion costs, freight and other selling expenses, depreciation, repairs and maintenance expenses, and other administrative expenses. Selling and distribution costs, and general and administrative expenses increased by ₱1.406 billion or 11.5% to ₱13.610 billion for the first half of 2024 from ₱12.204 billion registered in the first half of 2023 driven by higher advertising and promotions expenses.

As a result of the above factors, operating income increased by ₱826 million or 9.6% to ₱9.412 billion for the first half of 2024 from ₱8.586 billion reported for the first half of 2023.

URC reported an EBITDA (operating income plus depreciation and amortization) of ₱12.562 billion for the first half of 2024, 7.0% higher than ₱11.742 billion posted in the same period last year.

URC's finance costs consist mainly of interest expense, which increased by ₱147 million to ₱874 million for the first half of 2024 from ₱727 million recorded in the same period last year, mostly due to higher level of short-term loans.

Net foreign exchange gain decreased by ₱58 million to ₱662 million for the first half of 2024 from ₱720 million in the same period last year.

URC's finance revenue consists of interest income from money market placements, savings and dollar deposits, as well as dividend income from investments in equity securities. Finance revenue increased by ₱13 million to ₱171 million for the first half of 2024 from ₱158 million in the same period last year driven by higher interest income from savings and money market placements.

Market valuation gain on financial instruments at FVTPL increased to ₱164 million for the first half of 2024 from ₱120 million in the same period last year driven by increase in market value of equity investments.

Impairment losses of ₱147 million were recorded for the first half of 2024 from ₱205 million in the same period last year. This year's impairment is for inventory and PPE from Sariaya plant due to typhoon Agdon while last year is for farm assets.

Equity in net losses of joint ventures increased to ₱62 million for the first half of 2024 from ₱33 million in the same period last year mainly due to equity take up in the net losses of Calbee-URC Malaysia (CURM) this year versus gain last year.

Other income - net consists of gain on sale of fixed assets, rental income, and miscellaneous income and expenses which amounted to ₱77 million for the first half of 2024, while ₱119 million other expenses were recorded in the same period last year.

URC recognized a provision for income tax of ₱1.825 billion for the first half of 2024, a 23.9% increase from ₱1.473 billion recognized for the first half of 2023.

URC's net income from continuing operations amounted to ₱7.578 billion for the first half of 2024, higher by ₱552 million or 7.9%, from ₱7.026 billion reported in the same period last year.

URC's net loss from discontinued operations amounted to ₱580 million for first half of 2024, higher by ₱566 million or 3994.0%, from ₱14 million reported in the same period last year, driven by the closure of URC China in the first half of 2024.

URC's core earnings after tax (operating profit after equity earnings, net finance costs, other income - net and provision from income tax) for the first half of 2024 amounted to ₱6.708 billion, an increase of 4.9% from ₱6.396 billion recorded in the same period last year.

Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent decreased by ₱65 million or 1.0% to ₱6.597 billion for the first half of 2024 from ₱6.662 billion for the first half of 2023 as a result of the factors discussed above.

Non-controlling interest (NCI) represents primarily the share in the net income attributable to non-controlling interest of Nissin-URC (51.0%-owned). NCI in net income of subsidiaries increased from ₱349 million for the first half of 2023 to ₱401 million for the first half of 2024.

Financial Condition

June 30, 2024 versus December 31, 2023

URC's financial position remains healthy with strong cash levels. The Company has a current ratio of 1.58:1 as of June 30, 2024 and 1.57:1 as of December 31, 2023. Financial debt to equity ratio of 0.21 as of June 30, 2024 is within comfortable level.

Total assets amounted to ₱182.731 billion as of June 30, 2024, higher than ₱180.302 billion as of December 31, 2023. Book value per share increased to ₱55.10 as of June 30, 2024 from ₱54.09 as of December 31, 2023.

The Company's cash requirements have been sourced through cash flow from operations. The net cash flow provided by operating activities for the first half of 2024 amounted to ₱9.773 billion. Net cash used in investing activities amounted to ₱3.159 billion, which were substantially used for fixed asset acquisitions. Net cash used in financing activities amounted to ₱5.264 billion from purchase of treasury shares and dividend payments, offset by net availment of loans.

As of June 30, 2024, the Company is not aware of any events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

Financial Ratios

The following are the major financial ratios that the Group uses. Analyses are employed by comparisons and measurements based on the financial information of the current year against last year.

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Liquidity:		
Current ratio	1.58:1	1.57:1
Solvency:		
Gearing ratio	0.21:1	0.23:1
Debt to equity ratio	0.52	0.52
Asset to equity ratio	1.52	1.52
	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023
Profitability:		
Operating margin	11.7%	11.0%
Earnings per share	₱3.04	₱3.06
Core earnings per share	₱3.09	₱2.94
Leverage:		
Interest rate coverage ratio	14.37:1	16.16:1

The Group calculates the ratios as follows:

Financial Ratios	Formula
Current ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$
Gearing ratio	$\frac{\text{Total financial debt (short-term debt, trust receipts payable and long-term debt including current portion)}}{\text{Total equity (equity holders + non-controlling interests)}}$
Debt to equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Total liabilities (current + noncurrent)}}{\text{Total equity (equity holders + non-controlling interests)}}$
Asset to equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Total assets (current + noncurrent)}}{\text{Total equity (equity holders + non-controlling interests)}}$
Operating margin	$\frac{\text{Operating income}}{\text{Sale of goods and services}}$
Earnings per share	$\frac{\text{Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent}}{\text{Weighted average number of common shares}}$
Core earnings per share	$\frac{\text{Core earnings after tax}}{\text{Weighted average number of common shares}}$
Interest rate coverage ratio	$\frac{\text{Operating income plus depreciation and amortization}}{\text{Finance costs}}$

Material Changes in the 2024 Financial Statements (Increase/Decrease of 5% or more versus 2023)

Income Statements – Six months ended June 30, 2024 versus six months ended June 30, 2023

13.7% increase in selling and distribution cost

Due to higher advertising and promotions

20.2% increase in finance cost

Due to higher level of short-term debts

8.0% decrease in net foreign exchange gain

Due to URC Parent's realized foreign exchange loss this year versus realized foreign exchange gain last year

8.2% increase in finance revenue

Due to interest income from savings and money-market placements

36.6% increase in market valuation gain on financial instruments at FVTPL

Due to increase in the market value of equity investments

28.6% decrease in impairment losses

Due to this year's impairment of inventory and PPE from Sariaya due to typhoon versus last year's impairment of farm assets

85.4% increase in equity in net losses of joint ventures

Mainly due to equity take up in net losses of CURM

164.3% decrease in other income (expenses) - net

Mainly due to gain on disposal of property in Malaysia recorded this quarter, and lower consultancy fees

Statements of Financial Position – June 30, 2024 versus December 31, 2023

11.1% increase in cash and cash equivalents

Due to cash from operations and loan availment, partly offset by cash used for capital expenditures, purchase of treasury shares and dividend payments

22.6% increase in financial assets at FVTPL

Due to increase in the market value of financial assets

9.5% decrease in receivables

Due to decrease in trade receivables from improvement of collection processes

26.9% increase in biological assets

Mainly due to higher number of heads for commercial layers and commercial hogs

15.9% increase in other current assets

Mainly due to higher advances to supplier for importation of Australian wheat

9.4% decrease in right-of-use assets

Due to depreciation for the period

110.2% increase in investments in joint ventures

Mainly due to additional capital infusion to Vitasoy-URC, Inc. (VURCI)

5.4% decrease in other noncurrent assets

Due to reclass of capital infusion to VURCI upon approval of SEC, partly offset by higher deferred charges

6.0% increase in accounts payable and other accrued liabilities

Mainly due to increase in trade payables

20.5% decrease in trust receipts payable

Due to payment of trust receipts during the period

72.9% increase in income tax payable

Due to higher provision for taxes

14.5% increase in other noncurrent liabilities

Due to higher net pension liability

6.7% decrease in equity reserves

Due to merger of Universal Robina (Cayman), Ltd. and URC International Co. Ltd.

28.7% increase in treasury shares

Due to buy-back transactions during the period

53.7% increase in equity attributable to non-controlling interests

Due to NCI's equity share in the net income of NURC

The Company's key performance indicators are employed across all businesses. Comparisons are then made against internal target and previous period's performance. The Company and its significant subsidiaries' top five (5) key performance indicators are as follows (in million Php):

Universal Robina Corporation (Consolidated)			
	YTD June		Index
	2024	2023	
Revenues	₱80,748	₱78,320	103
EBIT	9,412	8,586	110
EBITDA	12,562	11,742	107
Net Income	6,998	7,011	100
Total Assets	182,731	177,593	103


URC International Co., Ltd. (Consolidated)			
	YTD June		Index
	2024	2023	
Revenues	₱17,082	₱16,452	104
EBIT	2,233	1,683	133
EBITDA	3,055	2,590	118
Net Income	58,143	1,719	3,382
Total Assets	121,565	64,029	190

Nissin – URC			
	YTD June		Index
	2024	2023	
Revenues	₱6,003	₱5,126	117
EBIT	1,055	889	119
EBITDA	1,168	1,011	116
Net Income	788	653	121
Total Assets	5,951	5,944	100

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Regulation Code, this annual report has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

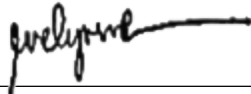
UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION



IRWIN C. LEE

President and Chief Executive Officer

Date August 02, 2024



EVELYN C. NG

Chief Financial Officer

Date August 02, 2024

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(In Thousand Pesos)

	June 30, 2024 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2023 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	₱13,537,053	₱12,187,507
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 8)	1,229,135	1,002,776
Receivables (Note 9)	20,699,265	22,870,123
Inventories (Note 10)	46,297,497	45,858,673
Biological assets	141,231	111,278
Other current assets (Note 11)	8,661,473	7,476,336
	90,565,654	89,506,693
Noncurrent Assets		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	63,116,846	62,410,461
Right-of-use assets	1,180,057	1,302,666
Biological assets	149,521	160,655
Goodwill	19,010,786	18,479,756
Intangible assets (Note 13)	5,288,256	5,186,976
Investments in joint ventures (Note 14)	208,858	99,349
Deferred tax assets	1,142,252	969,017
Other noncurrent assets (Note 15)	2,069,162	2,186,127
	92,165,738	90,795,007
TOTAL ASSETS	₱182,731,392	₱180,301,700
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities (Note 17)	₱31,425,379	₱29,653,792
Short-term debts (Note 16)	16,640,670	16,516,815
Trust receipts payable	8,085,031	10,172,836
Income tax payable	1,027,145	594,196
Lease liabilities - current portion	179,275	180,307
	57,357,500	57,117,946
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	2,156,657	2,124,258
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	1,209,519	1,262,261
Net pension liability	1,494,690	1,305,372
	4,860,866	4,691,891
	62,218,366	61,809,837

(Forward)

	June 30, 2024 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2023 (Audited)
Equity		
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		
Paid-up capital (Note 18)	₱23,422,135	₱23,422,135
Retained earnings (Note 18)	101,978,520	99,509,791
Other comprehensive income	3,617,082	3,702,388
Equity reserve (Note 18)	(4,737,072)	(5,077,957)
Treasury shares (Note 18)	(4,862,363)	(3,776,894)
	119,418,302	117,779,463
Equity attributable to non-controlling interest	1,094,724	712,400
	120,513,026	118,491,863
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	₱182,731,392	₱180,301,700

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(In Thousand Pesos, Except Per Share Amount)

	Quarter Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
SALE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	₱38,322,285	₱38,700,589	₱80,747,716	₱78,319,638
COST OF SALES	27,694,860	28,529,550	57,725,880	57,529,458
GROSS PROFIT	10,627,425	10,171,039	23,021,836	20,790,180
Selling and distribution costs	5,231,328	4,896,319	10,723,100	9,432,542
General and administrative expenses	1,394,424	1,352,341	2,886,829	2,771,663
OPERATING INCOME	4,001,673	3,922,379	9,411,907	8,585,975
Finance costs	(451,141)	(349,208)	(873,912)	(726,787)
Foreign exchange gain - net	214,782	631,036	662,039	719,672
Finance revenue	91,530	114,403	170,597	157,735
Market valuation gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (Note 8)	155,205	42,567	164,055	120,091
Impairment losses	(146,792)	—	(146,792)	(205,487)
Equity in net losses of joint ventures	(29,765)	(9,577)	(61,701)	(33,281)
Other income (expenses) - net	114,262	(38,350)	76,734	(119,334)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	3,949,754	4,313,250	9,402,927	8,498,584
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	736,199	883,001	1,825,149	1,472,995
NET INCOME AFTER TAX	3,213,555	3,430,249	7,577,778	7,025,589
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Note 19)				
NET LOSS AFTER TAX	(573,816)	(13,154)	(579,741)	(14,161)
NET INCOME	₱2,639,739	₱3,417,095	₱6,998,037	₱7,011,428
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Equity holders of the parent	₱2,455,856	₱3,248,991	₱6,597,113	₱6,662,414
Non-controlling interest	183,883	168,104	400,924	349,014
	₱2,639,739	₱3,417,095	₱6,998,037	₱7,011,428
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 18)				
Basic/diluted, for income attributable to equity holders of the parent	₱1.13	₱1.49	₱3.04	₱3.06

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousand Pesos, Except Per Share Amount)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023
NET INCOME	₱6,998,037	₱7,011,428
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		
<i>Items to be reclassified to profit or loss</i>		
<i>in subsequent periods</i>		
Cumulative translation adjustments	(103,907)	(1,496,823)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	₱6,894,130	₱5,514,605
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:		
Equity holders of the parent	₱6,511,806	₱5,241,187
Non-controlling interest	382,324	273,418
	₱6,894,130	₱5,514,605

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(In Thousand Pesos)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023
PAID-UP CAPITAL (Note 18)		
Capital Stock		
Balance at beginning and end of period	₱2,230,160	₱2,230,160
Additional Paid-in Capital		
Balance at beginning and end of period	21,191,975	21,191,975
	23,422,135	23,422,135
RETAINED EARNINGS (Note 18)		
Unappropriated		
Balance at beginning of year	99,509,791	95,304,192
Net income	6,597,113	6,662,414
Dividends declared	(4,128,384)	(3,267,761)
Balance at end of period	101,978,520	98,698,845
EQUITY RESERVE (Note 18)		
Balance at beginning and end of period	(5,077,957)	(5,062,245)
Transaction between entities under common control	340,885	—
Balance at end of period	(4,737,072)	(5,062,245)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Cumulative Translation Adjustment		
Balance at beginning of year	4,101,684	5,290,601
Adjustments	(85,307)	(1,421,226)
Balance at end of period	4,016,377	3,869,375
Net Unrealized Gain on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through		
Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance at beginning and end of period	99,510	84,360
Remeasurement Losses on Defined Benefit Plans		
Balance at beginning and end of period	(498,805)	(41,243)
	3,617,082	3,912,492
TREASURY SHARES (Note 18)		
Balance at beginning of year	(3,776,894)	(3,652,109)
Acquisitions	(1,085,469)	—
Balance at end of period	(4,862,363)	(3,652,109)
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS		
Balance at beginning of year	712,400	624,649
Net income	400,924	349,014
Other comprehensive income	(18,600)	(75,597)
Balance at end of period	1,094,724	898,066
	₱120,513,026	₱118,217,184

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax from continuing operations	₱9,402,927	₱8,498,584
Loss before income tax from discontinued operations	(578,714)	(12,324)
Income before income tax	8,824,213	8,486,260
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,168,967	3,177,186
Net foreign exchange gain	(663,162)	(720,528)
Finance cost	873,912	726,787
Finance revenue	(177,928)	(168,692)
Pension expense	151,647	180,682
Equity in net losses of joint ventures	61,701	33,281
Market valuation gain on financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	(164,055)	(120,091)
Loss (gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment	(172,365)	2,212
Gain arising from changes in fair value less estimated costs to sell of swine stocks	(2,565)	(2,098)
Impairment losses	484,873	205,487
Operating income before changes in working capital	12,385,238	11,800,486
Decrease (increase) in:		
Receivables	834,661	(2,426,239)
Inventories	(854,503)	(6,693,072)
Biological assets	(76,078)	(176,265)
Other current assets	(1,276,324)	(1,509,967)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	3,179,180	8,419,363
Trust receipts payable	(2,226,092)	(781,536)
Cash generated from operations	11,966,082	8,632,770
Income taxes paid	(1,504,401)	(1,358,291)
Interest paid	(833,585)	(635,247)
Interest received	144,436	129,972
Net cash provided by operating activities	9,772,532	6,769,204
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of:		
Property, plant and equipment	(3,382,719)	(5,454,364)
Investment in a joint venture	(170,000)	(75,000)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	244,966	1,504,208
Increase in other noncurrent assets	116,838	73,012
Dividends received	32,303	32,303
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,158,612)	(3,919,841)

(Forward)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net availment (repayment) of short-term debt	₱103,955	(₱1,250,000)
Purchase of treasury shares	(1,085,469)	—
Decrease in lease liabilities	(154,476)	(173,305)
Cash dividends paid	(4,128,384)	(3,267,761)
Net cash used in financing activities	(5,264,374)	(4,691,066)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,349,546	(1,841,703)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	12,187,507	13,251,219
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	₱13,537,053	₱11,409,516

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Universal Robina Corporation (hereinafter referred to as “the Parent Company” or “URC”) was incorporated on September 28, 1954, domiciled in the Republic of the Philippines, and is listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange. On October 28, 2002, the Parent Company’s corporate life was extended for another 50 years or until September 28, 2054. The registered office address of the Parent Company is at 8th Floor Tera Tower, Bridgetowne, E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue (C5 Road), Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila.

The Parent Company is a majority owned subsidiary of JG Summit Holdings, Inc. (“the Ultimate Parent Company” or “JGSHI”).

The Parent Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as “the Group”) is one of the largest branded food products companies in the Philippines and has a strong presence in ASEAN markets. The Group is involved in a wide range of food-related businesses which are organized into two (2) business segments: branded consumer foods (BCF) and agro-industrial and commodity (AIC) foods.

The BCF group, including the packaging division, manufactures distributes, sells and markets a mix of food and beverage products. The Parent Company also established URC BOPP Packaging and URC Flexible Packaging divisions to engage in the manufacture of bi-axially oriented polypropylene (BOPP) films for packaging companies and flexible packaging materials to cater to various URC branded products.

The AIC group is composed of three business segments: (1) Agro-Industrial Group (AIG), which operates three divisions – a) Farms, b) Animal Nutrition and Health and c) Food, Drugs and Disinfectants; (2) Flour Division, and (3) Sugar and Renewable division (SURE), which operates the a) Sugar, b) Distillery, and c) Cogeneration divisions.

The operations of certain subsidiaries are registered with the Board of Investments (BOI) as preferred pioneer and non-pioneer activities. Under the terms of the registrations and subject to certain requirements, the Parent Company and certain subsidiaries are entitled to certain fiscal and non-fiscal incentives, including among others, an income tax holiday (ITH) for a period of three (3) years to seven (7) years from respective start dates of commercial operations.

The Group is also subject to certain regulations with respect to, among others, product composition, packaging, labeling, advertising and safety.

The principal activities of the Group are further described in Note 6.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), inventories that have been measured at lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV) and biological assets and agricultural produce that have been measured at fair value less estimated costs to sell.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in Philippine Peso. The functional and presentation currency of the Parent Company and its Philippine subsidiaries is the Philippine Peso. All values are rounded to the nearest peso except when otherwise stated.

The functional currencies of the Group's consolidated foreign subsidiaries follow:

Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Functional Currency
URC Asean Brands Co. Ltd. (UABCL)	British Virgin Islands	US Dollar
Hong Kong China Foods Co. Ltd.	- do -	- do -
URC International Co. Ltd. (URCICL)	- do -	- do -
URC Oceania Company Limited. (UOCL)	- do -	- do -
Shanghai Peggy Foods Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Peggy)	China	Chinese Renminbi
URC China Commercial Co. Ltd. (URCCCL)	- do -	- do -
Xiamen Tongan Pacific Food Co., Ltd.	- do -	- do -
Guangzhou Peggy Foods Co., Ltd.	- do -	- do -
Shantou SEZ Shanfu Foods Co., Ltd.	- do -	- do -
Jiangsu Acesfood Industrial Co., Ltd.	- do -	- do -
Shantou Peggy Co. Ltd.	- do -	- do -
URC Hong Kong Company Limited	Hong Kong	Hong Kong Dollar
PT URC Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesian Rupiah
URC Snack Foods (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (URC Malaysia)	Malaysia	Malaysian Ringgit
Ricellent Sdn. Bhd.	- do -	- do -
Crunchy Foods Sdn. Bhd (Malaysia)	- do -	- do -
Munchy Food Industries Sdn. Bhd	- do -	- do -
Munchworld Marketing Sdn Bhd	- do -	- do -
URC Foods (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore Dollar
Advanson International Pte. Ltd. (Advanson)	- do -	- do -
Pan Pacific Investments Co. Limited (PPICL)	- do -	- do -
URC Equity Ventures Pte. Ltd.	- do -	- do -
URC (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Thai Baht
Siam Pattanasin Co., Ltd.	- do -	- do -
URC (Myanmar) Co. Ltd.	Myanmar	Myanmar Kyat
URC Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Vietnam Dong
URC Hanoi Company Limited	- do -	- do -
URC Central Co. Ltd.	- do -	- do -

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and the following wholly and majority owned direct subsidiaries as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Subsidiaries	Place of Incorporation	Effective Percentages of Ownership	
		June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
CFC Corporation	Philippines	100.00	100.00
Bio-Resource Power Generation Corporation	- do -	100.00	100.00
Najalin Agri-Ventures, Inc.	- do -	95.82	95.82
URC Snack Ventures Inc. (USVI)	- do -	—	100.00
URC Beverage Ventures, Inc. (UBVI)	- do -	100.00	100.00
Nissin - URC (NURC)	- do -	51.00	51.00
URC Philippines, Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	100.00	100.00
URCICL and Subsidiaries*	- do -	100.00	100.00
Universal Robina (Cayman), Ltd. (URCL)	Cayman Islands	—	100.00
URCCCL and a Subsidiary	China	100.00	100.00

*Subsidiaries are located in Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, China and Hong Kong

On March 18, 2024, USVI submitted an application to the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to shorten its corporate term from 30 years to 9 years and 11 months, to end on March 29, 2024. On the same date, UBVI submitted an application to SEC to shorten its corporate term from 50 years to 40 years and 6 months, to end on March 27, 2024. As of June 30, 2024, SEC has not yet approved said applications.

On April 25, 2024, the BOD of USVI approved the declaration of a liquidating dividend to the Parent Company amounting to ₱672.0 million, which was paid on May 6, 2024. This distribution is part of USVI's liquidation process and represents a return of capital to the Parent Company.

On March 25, 2024, the BOD approved the plan to merge URCL into URCICL. Subsequently, on June 25, 2024, the BOD approved the Plan of Merger and Articles of Merger, with the merger becoming effective on June 27, 2024. Both companies, incorporated under Cayman and BVI laws, received the necessary approvals to proceed with the merger (see Note 18).

Control

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- ☐ Power over the investee (*i.e.*, existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- ☐ Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- ☐ The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- ☐ The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- ☐ Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- ☐ The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Parent Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Parent Company loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date the Parent Company gains control until the date it ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interest having deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used in line with those used by the Group.

All intragroup transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in the consolidation. Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. The interest of non-controlling shareholders may be initially measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, non-controlling interests consist of the amount attributed to such interests at initial recognition and the non-controlling interest's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

Any changes in the Group's ownership interest in subsidiary that does not result in a loss of control is accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- ☐ derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- ☐ derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- ☐ derecognizes the related other comprehensive income recorded in equity and recycles the same to profit or loss or retained earnings;
- ☐ recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- ☐ recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- ☐ recognizes any surplus or deficit in the consolidated statement of income; and
- ☐ reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company, using consistent accounting policies. Some of the Group's subsidiaries have a local statutory accounting reference date of April 30 and September 30. These are consolidated using management prepared information on a basis coterminous with the Group's accounting reference date.

Below are the subsidiaries with a different accounting reference date from that of the Parent Company:

Subsidiaries	Year-end
Pan Pacific Investments (Pte.) Limited	April 30
Bio-Resource Power Generation Corporation*	September 30
Najalin Agri-Ventures, Inc.*	-do-

**Dormant/non-operating subsidiaries*

Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. This policy also covers purchase of assets that constitutes acquisition of a business.

For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of income as incurred.

Where appropriate, the cost of acquisition includes any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in such fair values are adjusted against the cost of acquisition where they qualify as measurement period adjustments. All other subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability are accounted for in accordance with relevant PFRSs. Changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as equity are not recognized.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that if known, would have affected the amounts recognized as of that date. The measurement period is the period from the date of acquisition to the date the Group receives complete information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and is subject to a maximum period of one year.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed

in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously-held interests in the acquired entity are remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (the date the Group attains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss, where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

Combinations of Entities under Common Control

Where there are business combinations involving entities that are ultimately controlled by the same ultimate parent (i.e., Controlling Shareholders) before and after the business combination and that the control is not transitory ("business combinations under common control"), the Group accounts for such business combinations in accordance with the guidance provided by the Philippine Interpretations Committee Q&A No. 2011-02, PFRS 3.2 - *Common Control Business Combinations*. The purchase method of accounting is used if the transaction was deemed to have substance from the perspective of the reporting entity. In determining whether the business combination has substance, factors such as the underlying purpose of the business combination and the involvement of parties other than the combining entities such as the non-controlling interest, shall be considered. In cases where the transaction has no commercial substance, the business combination is accounted for using the pooling of interests method.

In applying the pooling of interests method, the Group follows the Philippine Interpretations Committee Q&A No. 2012-01, PFRS 3.2 - *Application of the Pooling of Interests Method for Business Combinations of Entities under Common Control in Consolidated Financial Statements*, which provides the following guidance:

- ☐ The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected in the consolidated financial statements at their carrying amounts. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognize any new assets or liabilities, at the date of the combination. The only adjustments that are made are those adjustments to harmonize accounting policies.
- ☐ No new goodwill is recognized as a result of the combination. The only goodwill that is recognized is any existing goodwill relating to either of the combining entities. Any difference between the consideration paid or transferred and the equity acquired is reflected within equity as other equity reserve, i.e., either contribution or distribution of equity.
- ☐ The consolidated statement of income reflects the results of the combining entities for the full year, irrespective of when the combination took place.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a subsidiary is recognized as an asset at the date the control is acquired (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously-held interest, if any, in the entity over the net fair value of the identifiable net assets recognized.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination from the acquisition date is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units.

Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated:

- ☐ represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- ☐ is not larger than a segment based on the Group's operating segments as determined in accordance with PFRS 8, *Operating Segments*.

If after reassessment, the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets exceeds the sum of consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously-held equity interest, if any, the excess is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income as a gain on bargain purchase.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses, if any. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired (see further discussion under Impairment of nonfinancial assets).

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except that the Group has adopted the following PFRSs and Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretations beginning January 1, 2024. Unless otherwise indicated, the adoption of the new and amended standards and interpretations did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

- ☐ Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
The amendments clarify:
 - ☐ That only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before reporting date will affect a liability's classification as current or non-current.
 - ☐ That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
 - ☐ That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.
- ☐ Amendments to PFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*
The amendments specify how a seller-lessee measures the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained.
- ☐ Amendments to PAS 7 and PFRS 7, *Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements*
The amendments specify disclosure requirements to enhance the current requirements, which are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

Material Accounting Policies

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current or noncurrent classification. An asset is current when it is:

- ☐ Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- ☐ Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- ☐ Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- ☐ Cash or cash equivalents, unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- ☐ It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- ☐ It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- ☐ It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- ☐ There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities, respectively.

Fair Value Measurement

The Group measures certain financial instruments and nonfinancial assets at fair value at each reporting date. Fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost and investment properties carried at cost are disclosed in Note 5.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- ☐ In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ☐ In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a nonfinancial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ☐ Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ☐ Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- ☐ Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting date.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less from dates of placement, and that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified at fair value at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVOCI, and FVTPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows which are not SPPI are classified and measured at FVTPL, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified

and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets classified and measured at FVOCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- ☐ Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- ☐ Financial assets at FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- ☐ Financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- ☐ Financial assets at FVTPL

The financial assets of the Group as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 consist of financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments) and financial assets at FVTPL (equity and debt instruments).

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, receivables and security deposits.

Financial assets designated at FVOCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the consolidated statements of income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its investments in club shares under this category.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria, or meets the criteria but the Group has designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition, are classified as financial assets at FVTPL. Equity investments are classified as financial assets at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an equity investment that is not held for trading as at FVOCI at initial recognition.

A financial asset is considered as held for trading if:

- ☐ it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term;
- ☐ upon initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- ☐ it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or financial guarantee.

Financial assets at FVTPL are carried in the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

This category includes equity instruments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI and currency options.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or nonfinancial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at FVTPL. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the FVTPL category.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- ☐ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- ☐ The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs represent credit losses that reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted amount which is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and

reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime ECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12-month ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Lifetime ECL are credit losses that results from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For other financial assets such nontrade receivables, due from related parties and other receivables, ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a SICR in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a SICR since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available and are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Group's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a SICR since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Group uses the ratings from reputable credit rating agencies to determine whether the debt instrument has SICR and to estimate ECLs.

The Group considers a debt investment security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

The key inputs in the model include the Group's definition of default and historical data of three years for the origination, maturity date and default date. The Group considers trade receivables and contract assets in default when contractual payment are 60 days past due, except for certain circumstances when the reason for being past due is due to reconciliation with customers of payment records which are administrative in nature which may extend the definition of default. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

Determining the stage for impairment

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there has been an SICR for financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and forward-looking analyses.

An exposure will migrate through the ECL stages as asset quality deteriorates. If, in a subsequent period, asset quality improves and also reverses any previously assessed SICR since origination, then the loss allowance measurement reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-month ECL.

Staging assessment

PFRS 9 establishes a three-stage approach for impairment of financial assets, based on whether there has been a significant deterioration in the credit risk of a financial asset. These three stages then determine the amount of impairment to be recognized.

- Stage 1 is comprised of all non-impaired financial instruments which have not experienced a SICR since initial recognition. Entities are required to recognize 12-month ECL for Stage 1 financial instruments. In assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly, entities are required to compare the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date, with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition.
- Stage 2 is comprised of all non-impaired financial instruments which have experienced a SICR since initial recognition. Entities are required to recognize lifetime ECL for Stage 2 financial instruments. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer a SICR since initial recognition, then entities shall revert to recognizing 12-month ECL.
- Financial instruments are classified as Stage 3 when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that have occurred after initial recognition with a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of a financial instrument or a portfolio of financial instruments. The ECL model requires that lifetime ECL be recognized for financial assets that are in default. The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30-60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by

PFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in PFRS 9 are satisfied.

The Group does not have financial liabilities at FVTPL as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

This is the category most relevant to the Group. It pertains to financial liabilities that are not held for trading or not designated as at FVTPL upon the inception of the liability. These include liabilities arising from operations and borrowings.

After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the EIR amortization process.

This category applies to the Group's accounts payable and accrued liabilities (excluding advances from customers, advances from third parties, statutory and taxes payables), short-term debts and trust receipts payable.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

c) *Offsetting of financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statements of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The Group assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of solvency or bankruptcy of the Group and all of the counterparties.

Inventories

Inventories, including goods-in-process, are recorded at cost and subsequently valued at the lower of cost and NRV. NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When the inventories are sold, the carrying amounts of those inventories are recognized under 'Cost of sales' in the consolidated statement of income in the period when the related revenue is recognized.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Finished goods, goods-in-process, raw materials, containers and packaging materials, and spare parts and supplies

Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of raw materials, containers and packaging materials, and spare parts and supplies consist of their purchase cost. The cost of finished goods and goods-in-process include direct materials and labor, and a proportion of manufacturing overhead costs based on actual goods processed and produced, but excluding borrowing costs.

Materials in-transit

Cost is determined on a specific identification basis.

Biological Assets

The biological assets of the Group are divided into two major categories with sub-categories as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Swine livestock | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Breeders (livestock bearer)- Sucklings (breeders' offspring)- Weanlings (comes from sucklings intended to be breeders or to be raised as fatteners/finishers)- Fatteners/finishers (comes from weanlings unfit to become breeders; intended for the production of meat and meat products or to be sold live) |
| Poultry livestock | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Breeders (livestock bearer)- Chicks (breeders' offspring intended to be sold as breeders) |

Biological assets are measured on initial recognition and at each reporting date at its fair value less estimated costs to sell. The fair values are determined based on current market prices of livestock of similar age, breed and genetic merit. Costs to sell include commissions to brokers and dealers, nonrefundable transfer taxes and duties. Costs to sell exclude transport and other costs necessary to get the biological assets to the market.

Agricultural produce is the harvested product of the Group's biological assets. A harvest occurs when agricultural produce is either detached from the bearer biological asset or when a biological asset's life processes cease. A gain or loss on initial recognition of agricultural produce at fair value less estimated costs to sell is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which it arises. The agricultural produce of swine livestock are hog carcasses, while the agricultural produce of poultry livestock are table eggs and hatched chick. These are then subsequently measured following PAS 2, *Inventories*.

A gain or loss on initial recognition of a biological asset at fair value less estimated costs to sell and from a change in fair value less estimated costs to sell of a biological asset in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which it arises.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, except land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The initial cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any cost attributable in bringing the asset to its intended location and working condition. Cost also includes interest and other financing charges on borrowed funds used to finance the acquisition of property, plant and equipment to the extent incurred during the period of installation and construction.

Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value.

Subsequent costs are capitalized as part of the 'Property, plant and equipment' in the consolidated statement of financial position, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Cost of repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred.

Foreign exchange differentials arising from foreign currency borrowings used for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized to the extent that these are regarded as adjustments to interest costs.

Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment commence once the property, plant and equipment are available for use and are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life (EUL) of the assets regardless of utilization.

The EUL of property, plant and equipment of the Group follows:

	Years
Land improvements	5 to 10
Buildings and improvements	10 to 30
Machinery and equipment	10
Transportation equipment	5
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their EUL or the corresponding lease terms. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment are reviewed periodically and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date to ensure that the method and period of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property, plant and equipment. Any change in the expected residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are adjusted prospectively from the time the change was determined necessary.

Construction-in-progress and equipment in transit are stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. This includes the cost of construction and other direct costs. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction of property, plant and equipment are capitalized during the construction period. Construction in-progress and equipment in transit are not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

Construction in-progress and equipment in transit are transferred to the related 'Property, plant and equipment' in the consolidated statement of financial position when the construction or installation and related activities necessary to prepare the property, plant and equipment for their intended use are completed, and the property, plant and equipment are ready for service.

Major spare parts and stand-by equipment items that the Group expects to use over more than one period and can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment are accounted for as property, plant and equipment. Depreciation and amortization on these major spare parts and stand-by equipment commence once these have become available for use (*i.e.*, when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Group).

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use or disposal of the asset. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of the property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the consolidated statement

of income, in the period the item is derecognized.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the accounts until these are no longer in use.

Investment Properties

Investment properties consist of properties that are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, and those which are not occupied by entities in the Group. Investment properties, except for land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss, if any. Land is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment loss, if any. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met, and excludes the cost of day-to-day servicing of an investment property.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Transaction costs represent nonrefundable taxes such as capital gains tax and documentary stamp tax that are for the account of the Group. An investment property acquired through an exchange transaction is measured at fair value of the asset acquired unless the fair value of such an asset cannot be measured, in which case, the investment property acquired is measured at the carrying amount of asset given up.

The Group's investment properties consist solely of buildings and building improvements and are depreciated using the straight-line method over their EUL ranging from 10 to 30 years (see Note 15).

The depreciation and amortization method and useful life are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic useful benefits from items of investment properties.

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of investment properties are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets (other than goodwill) acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible asset acquired in a business combination is its fair value at the acquisition date. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The EUL of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

The useful lives of intangible assets with a finite life are assessed at the individual asset level. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over the asset's EUL and assessed for impairment, whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each reporting date. Changes in the EUL or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in the consolidated

statement of income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level (see further discussion under Impairment of nonfinancial assets). Such intangibles are not amortized. The assessment of indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets follows:

	EUL	Amortization method used	Internally generated or acquired
Product formulation	Indefinite	No amortization	Acquired
Brands/Trade secrets	Indefinite	No amortization	Acquired
Trademarks	Finite (4 years)	Straight line amortization	Acquired
Software costs	Finite (10 years)	Straight line amortization	Acquired

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gain or loss arising from derecognition of an intangible asset is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the asset is derecognized.

Investment in Joint Ventures

The Group has interests in joint ventures. A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties who have joint control over the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

The Group's investment in joint venture is accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

Under the equity method, the investment in a joint venture is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share in the net assets of the joint venture. The consolidated statement of income reflects the Group's share in the results of operations of the joint venture. Where there has been a change recognized directly in the investees' equity, the Group recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Profits and losses arising from transactions between the Group and the joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint ventures.

The Group discontinues applying the equity method when its investments in investee companies are reduced to zero. Accordingly, additional losses are not recognized unless the Group has guaranteed certain obligations of the associates or joint venture. When the investees subsequently report net income, the Group will resume applying the equity method but only after its equity in the net income equals the equity in net losses of associates and joint venture not recognized during the period the equity method was suspended.

The investee company's accounting policies conform to those used by the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

This accounting policy applies primarily to the Group's property, plant and equipment (see Note 12), right-of-use assets, investment properties (see Note 15), investments in joint ventures (see Note 14), goodwill and intangible assets (see Note 13).

Except for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives which are tested for impairment annually, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that its nonfinancial assets may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or cash-generating unit's) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset (or cash-generating unit) is considered impaired and is written-down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or cash-generating unit). In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

The following criteria are also applied in assessing impairment of specific assets:

Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties, intangible assets with definite useful lives, and investments in joint ventures

For property, plant and equipment, investment properties, intangible assets with definite useful lives, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment assessment is performed. For investments in joint ventures, this impairment assessment is done after application of the equity method. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. After such a reversal, the depreciation and amortization expense are adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception using the expected value method and is constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for the sale of goods provide customers with a right to return the goods within a specific period.

Sale of sugar and molasses

Sale of raw sugar is recognized upon (a) endorsement and transfer of quedans for quedan-based sales and (b) shipment or delivery and acceptance by the customers for physical sugar sales. Sale of refined sugar and alcohol is recognized upon shipment or delivery to the customers. Sale of molasses is recognized upon (a) surrendering of molasses certificates (warehouse receipts for molasses) or (b) delivery and acceptance by the customer for physical molasses, whichever comes first.

Rendering of tolling services

Revenue derived from tolling activities is recognized as revenue over time as the related services are being rendered.

Revenue outside the scope of PFRS 15:

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive the payment is established.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues using the EIR method under which interest income is recognized at the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when: (a) the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; (b) it is probable (i.e., more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense under 'Finance cost' in the consolidated statement of income. Where the Group

expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the consolidated statement of income, net of any reimbursement.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Pension Costs

The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets, if any, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

- ☐ Current service cost
- ☐ Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- ☐ Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- ☐ The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- ☐ The date that the Group recognizes related restructuring costs.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in the consolidated statement of income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a

discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The Group's right to be reimbursed of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when and only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

Termination benefit

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment as a result of either an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment.

A liability and expense for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the entity recognizes related restructuring costs. Initial recognition and subsequent changes to termination benefits are measured in accordance with the nature of the employee benefit, as either post-employment benefits, short-term employee benefits, or other long-term employee benefits.

Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

Income Taxes

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences, with certain exceptions, at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- ☐ When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- ☐ In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from unused minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from excess MCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized, except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor future taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date, and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow the deferred tax assets to be recognized.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Such deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Value-added Tax (VAT)

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, if applicable.

When VAT from sale of goods and/or services (output VAT) exceeds VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT), the excess is recognized as payable in the consolidated statement of financial position. When VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT) exceeds VAT from sale of goods and/or services (output VAT), the excess is recognized as an asset in the consolidated statement of financial position to the extent of the recoverable amount.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority by each entity is included as part of 'Other current assets' or 'Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities' in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease, at the inception of a contract. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use (ROU) assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes ROU assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). ROU assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of ROU assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, and any estimated costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. ROU assets, which are presented under 'Noncurrent Assets' in the consolidated statement of financial position, are subject to impairment.

The depreciation period for each class of ROU assets follows:

	Period
Land and land improvements	10 years
Buildings and improvements	2-20 years
Machinery and equipment	2 years
Transportation equipment	2 years
Furniture and fixtures	2 years

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflected the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date if the interest rate implicit to the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. Lease payments on short-term leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases where the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as the rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Rent income

Rent income arising from investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term on ongoing leases and is included in other loss in the consolidated statement of income.

Cost and Expenses

Cost and expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or decrease of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Cost and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Foreign Currency Translation/Transactions

The functional and presentation currency of the Parent Company and its Philippine subsidiaries is the Philippine Peso. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the consolidated financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Differences arising from settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences are also dealt with in statement of income. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of initial transaction. Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising from translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item.

Group companies

As of reporting date, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries are translated into the presentation currency of the Group at the rate of exchange prevailing at reporting date and their respective statements of income are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences arising from the translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity as 'Cumulative translation adjustments' under 'Other comprehensive income'. On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognized in equity relating to that particular foreign operation shall be recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

The Group has determined that the cumulative translation adjustments will not be realized in the foreseeable future. Therefore, the Group does not recognize deferred tax liabilities on its cumulative translation adjustments.

Common Stock

Capital stocks are classified as equity and are recorded at par. Proceeds in excess of par value are recorded as 'Additional paid-in capital' in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of periodic net income (loss), dividend distributions, prior period adjustments and effect of changes in accounting policy and capital adjustments.

Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expenses (including items previously presented under the consolidated statements of changes in equity) that are not recognized in the consolidated statement of income for the year in accordance with PFRSs.

Treasury Shares

Treasury shares are recorded at cost and are presented as a deduction from equity. Any consideration paid or received in connection with treasury shares are recognized directly in equity.

When the shares are retired, the capital stock account is reduced by its par value. The excess of cost over par value upon retirement is debited to the following accounts in the order given: (a) additional paid-in capital to the extent of the specific or average additional paid-in capital when the shares were issued, and (b) retained earnings. When shares are sold, the treasury share account is credited and reduced by the weighted average cost of the shares sold. The excess of any consideration over the cost is credited to additional paid-in capital.

Transaction costs incurred such as registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties (net of any related income tax benefit) in relation to issuing or acquiring the treasury shares are accounted for as reduction from equity, which is disclosed separately.

No gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

Equity Reserves

Equity reserves arise from transactions in which the proportion of equity held by non-controlling interests changes. These are initially measured as the difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests were adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received. Equity reserves are attributed to the owners of the Parent Company.

Dividends on Common Stocks

Dividends on common shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when approved by the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Parent Company in the case of cash dividends, and the BOD and shareholders of the Parent Company in the case of stock dividends.

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing consolidated net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (consolidated net income less dividends on preferred shares) by the weighted average number of common stocks issued and outstanding during the year, adjusted for any subsequent stock dividends declared.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the consolidated net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

Segment Reporting

The Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

Events after Reporting Date

Any post year-end event up to the date of approval of the BOD of the consolidated financial statements that provides additional information about the Group's position at reporting date (adjusting event) is reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Any post year-end event that is not an adjusting event is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, when material.

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Group does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- ☐ PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
- ☐ Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of exchangeability*

Deferred effectivity

- ☐ Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in compliance with PFRSs requires the Group to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Future events may occur which will cause the assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in estimates are reflected in the consolidated financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

a. Revenue recognition on sale of goods and services

Revenue recognition under PFRS 15 involves the application of significant judgment and estimation in the: (a) identification of the contract for sale of goods that would meet the requirements of PFRS 15; (b) assessment of performance obligation and the probability that the Group will collect the consideration from the buyer; (c) determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint; and (d) recognition of revenue as the Group satisfies the performance obligation.

i. Existence of a contract

The Group enters into a contract with customer through an approved purchase order which constitutes a valid contract as specific details such as the quantity, price, contract terms and their respective obligations are clearly identified. In the case of sales to key accounts and distributors, the combined approved purchase order and trading terms agreement/exclusive distributorship agreement constitute a valid contract.

ii. Identifying performance obligation

The Group identifies performance obligations by considering whether the promised goods or services in the contract are distinct goods or services. A good or service is distinct when the customer can benefit from the good or service on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer and the Group's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from the other promises in the contract.

Based on management assessment, other than the sale of goods and services, no other performance obligations were identified except in the case of milling revenue.

iii. Recognition of revenue as the Group satisfies the performance obligation

The Group recognizes its revenue for sale of goods at a point in time, when the goods are sold and delivered and for tolling activities, overtime as services are being rendered. In addition, part of the assessment process of the Group before revenue recognition is to assess the probability that the Group will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods sold that will be transferred to the customer.

iv. Method to estimate variable consideration and assess constraint

The Group uses historical experience with key accounts and distributors from the past 12 months to determine the expected value of rights of return and constrain the consideration under the contract accordingly.

v. Recognition of milling revenue under output sharing agreement and cane purchase agreement

The Group applies both output sharing agreement and cane purchase agreement in relation to milling operations. Under output sharing agreement, milling revenue is recognized based on the fair value of the millshare at average raw sugar selling price on the month with sugar production after considering in-purchase, which represents cane purchase agreement. Under cane purchase agreement, the Group purchases raw sugar from the traders and/or planters. The in-purchase rate is derived by determining the total raw sugar purchases and the total planters' share. Raw production costs are allocated systematically based on the output sharing and cane purchase agreement rates.

b. *Determining whether it is reasonably certain that a renewal and termination option will be exercised - the Group as a lessee*

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to renew the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include renewal and termination options. The Group applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew or terminate (e.g., a change in business strategy).

The Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases, together with any periods covered by an option to renew the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Estimates

The key assumptions concerning the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty at the financial position date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

a. *Assessment of ECL on trade receivables*

The Group, applying the simplified approach in the computation of ECL, initially uses a provision matrix based on historical default rates for trade receivables. The provision matrix specifies provision rates depending on the number of days that a trade receivable is past due. The Group also uses appropriate groupings if its historical credit loss experience shows significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. The Group then adjusts the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information on the basis of current observable data affecting each customer segment to reflect the effects of current and forecasted economic conditions.

The Group adjusts historical default rates to forward-looking default rate by determining the closely related economic factor affecting each customer segment. The Group regularly reviews the methodology and assumptions used for estimating ECL to reduce any differences between estimates and actual credit loss experience.

The determination of the relationship between historical default rates and forecasted economic conditions is a significant accounting estimate. Accordingly, the provision for ECL on trade receivables is sensitive to changes in assumptions about forecasted economic conditions.

The Group has assessed that the ECL on trade receivables is not material because substantial amount of receivables are normally collected within one year.

b. *Assessment for ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost*

The Group determines the allowance for ECL using general approach based on the probability-weighted estimate of the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of other financial assets at amortized cost. ECL is provided for credit losses that result from possible default events within the next 12 months unless there has been an SICR since initial recognition in which case lifetime ECLs are provided.

When determining if there has been a SICR, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and that is relevant for the particular financial instrument being assessed such as, but not limited to, the following factors:

- ☐ Actual or expected external and internal credit rating downgrade;
- ☐ Existing or forecasted adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions; and
- ☐ Actual or expected significant adverse changes in the operating results of the borrower.

The Group also considers financial assets that are more than 60 days past due to be the latest point at which lifetime ECL should be recognized unless it can demonstrate that this does not represent an SICR such as when non-payment was an administrative oversight rather than resulting from financial difficulty of the borrower.

The Group has assessed that the ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost is not material because the transactions with respect to these financial assets were entered into by the Group only with reputable banks and companies with good credit standing and relatively low risk of defaults. Accordingly, no provision for ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost was recognized for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

c. Determination of fair values less estimated costs to sell of biological assets

The fair values of biological assets are determined based on current market prices of livestock of similar age, breed and genetic merit. Costs to sell include commissions to brokers and dealers, nonrefundable transfer taxes and duties. Costs to sell exclude transport and other costs necessary to get the biological assets to the market. The fair values are reviewed and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to changes brought by both physical change and price changes in the market. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by the changes in factors mentioned.

d. Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

The Group performed its annual impairment test on its goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives as of reporting date. The recoverable amounts of the intangible assets were determined based on value in use calculations using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period.

The following assumptions were also used in computing value in use:

Growth rate estimates - growth rates include revenue growth and terminal growth rates that are based on experiences and strategies developed for the various subsidiaries. The prospect for the industry was also considered in estimating the growth rates.

Discount rates - discount rates were estimated based on the industry weighted average cost of capital, which includes the cost of equity and debt after considering the gearing ratio.

Value-in-use is most sensitive to changes in discount rate and growth rate.

e. Assessment of impairment of nonfinancial assets

The Group assesses the impairment of its nonfinancial assets (i.e., property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties, investments in joint venture and intangible assets with finite useful lives) whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The factors that the Group considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- ☐ Market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have increased during the period, and those increases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating the asset's value in use and decrease the asset's recoverable amount materially;
- ☐ Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- ☐ Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business such as plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs; and
- ☐ Significant negative industry or economic trends.

The Group determines an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from recent, binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset base of the cash-generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

f. Determination of the fair value of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment acquired in a business combination

The Group measures the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination at fair value at the date of acquisition.

The fair value of the intangible assets acquired in a business combination is determined based on the net sales forecast attributable to the intangible assets, growth rate estimates and royalty rates using comparable license agreements. Royalty rates are based on the estimated arm's length royalty rate that would be paid for the use of the intangible assets. Growth rate estimate includes long-term growth rate and terminal growth rate applied to future cash flows beyond the projection period.

The fair value of property, plant and equipment acquired in a business combination is determined based on comparable properties after adjustments for various factors such as location, size and shape of the property (see Note 12). Cost information and current prices of comparable equipment are also utilized to determine the fair value of equipment.

g. Estimation of pension and other benefits costs

The determination of the obligation and cost of pension and other employee benefits is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, discount rates and salary increase rates. Actual results that differ from the Group's assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods and therefore, generally affect the recognized expense and recorded obligation in such future periods.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of Philippine government bonds with terms consistent with the expected employee benefit payout as of reporting date.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future salary increase rates of the Group.

h. Recognition of deferred tax assets

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of its deferred income taxes at each reporting date and reduces the deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. However, there is no guarantee that the Group will generate sufficient taxable income to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

i. Valuation of ROU assets and lease liabilities

The application of PFRS 16 requires the Group to make assumptions that affect the valuation of its ROU assets and lease liabilities. These include determining the length of the lease term and determining the interest rate to be used for discounting future cash flows.

Lease term. The lease term determined by the Group comprises non-cancellable period of lease contracts, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Discount rate. The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is determined using risk-free rates applicable for currency of the lease contract and for similar tenor, corrected by the average credit spread of entities with rating similar to the Group's rating, observed in the period when the lease contract commences or is modified.

j. Estimation of useful life of intangible assets

The Group determines the EUL of its intangible assets based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The Group reviews annually the EUL of these intangible assets based on factors that include asset utilization, internal technical evaluation, and anticipated use of the assets. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned. A reduction in the EUL of intangible assets would increase the recorded amortization expense.

With more than 30 product brands listed under its umbrella, Munchy's is considered to be a well-known brand in Malaysia. Trademarks pertain to signs, designs, or expressions that identify products related to Munchy's brand which set them apart from others. Munchy's has improved the technology, manufacturing procedures, and design of its production lines. All of these are regarded as trade secrets. Management determined the useful life of these intangible assets to be indefinite since there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the brands, trademarks, and trade secrets is likely to generate net cash inflows to Munchy's.

The said assessment is based on the track record of stability for the biscuit manufacturing industry and the Munchy's brand. Added to this is the commitment of management to continue to invest for the long term, to extend the period over which the intangible asset is expected to continue to provide economic benefits.

The carrying values of intangible assets are disclosed in Note 13 of the consolidated financial statements.

k. Contingencies

The Group is currently involved in various legal proceedings. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims has been developed in consultation with outside counsel handling the defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results. The Group currently does not believe these proceedings will have a material effect on the Group's consolidated financial position. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings.

4. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments, other than derivative financial instruments, comprise cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at FVOCI, and interest-bearing loans and other borrowings. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group's operations and related capital expenditures. The Group has various other financial assets and financial liabilities, such as trade receivables and payables which arise directly from its operations.

The BOD of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries review and approve policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below, together with the related risk management structure.

Risk Management Structure

The Group's risk management structure is closely aligned with that of the Ultimate Parent Company. The BOD of the Parent Company and the respective BODs of each subsidiary are ultimately responsible for the oversight of the Group's risk management processes that involve identifying, measuring, analyzing, monitoring and controlling risks.

The risk management framework encompasses environmental scanning, the identification and assessment of business risks, development of risk management strategies, design and implementation of risk management capabilities and appropriate responses, monitoring of risks and risk management performance, and identification of areas and opportunities for improvement in the risk management process.

The BOD has created the board-level Board Risk and Oversight Committee (BROC) to spearhead the managing and monitoring of risks.

BROC

The purpose of the Board Risk Oversight Committee is to oversee the establishment of an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework that will effectively identify, monitor, assess and manage key business risks. The risk management framework shall guide the Board in identifying units/business lines and enterprise-level risk exposures, as well as the effectiveness of risk management strategies. The Committee shall be responsible for defining the Group's level of risk tolerance and providing oversight over its risk management policies and procedures to anticipate, minimize, control or manage risks or possible threats to its operational and financial viability.

Corporate Governance Compliance Officer

Compliance with the principles of good corporate governance is also one of the primary objectives of the BOD. To assist the BOD in achieving this purpose, the BOD has designated a Compliance Officer who shall be responsible for:

- Monitoring, reviewing, evaluating and ensuring the compliance by the Group, its Officers and Directors with the provisions and requirements of the Corporate Governance Manual and the relevant laws, the Code of Corporate Governance, rules, regulations and all governance issuances of regulatory agencies; and
- Assisting the Board and the Corporate Governance Committee in the performance of their governance functions, including their duties to oversee the formulation or review and implementation of the Corporate Governance structure and policies of the Group, and to assist in the conduct of self-assessment of the performance and effectiveness of the Board, the Board Committees and individual Board members in carrying out their functions as set out in the Corporate Governance Manual and the respective charters of the Board Committees.

Enterprise Resource Management (ERM) Framework

The ERM framework revolves around the following activities:

1. Risk Identification. This involves the identification of key business drivers that influence the operability and performance of the business units. Each business driver is assigned strategic and operational objectives that are owned by risk champions and risk owners. Each risk champion and owner conduct their risk identification process using different tools such as risk factor analysis, megatrends analysis, and systems dynamics analysis.
2. Risk Assessment. Each identified risk is assessed to determine if they pose significant impact to the business unit's ability to implement strategy and deliver business objectives. This process involves grouping similar risks into categories such as Reputational Risk, Strategic Risk, Financial Risk, Compliance Risk, Operations Risk, and Emerging Risk. For each risk category, a risk assessment scale provides an objective criterion to evaluate the impact to the business - insignificant, minor, moderate, major, or extreme impact. The impact severity of the risk is rated based on their nature, regardless of the organization's circumstances and capability to manage them.
3. Risk Prioritization. This process enables the organization to focus the implementation of risk responses into certain high and medium severity risks based on the organization's risk profile.
4. Risk Response, Monitoring, and Evaluation. Appropriate risk responses are put in place for each priority risk, both at the level of the risk champions and risk owners and at the enterprise and Group level. Risk champions continually monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the risk responses. Material residual risks are assessed for improvement of risk response and identification of recovery measures.
5. Risk Reporting. At the Group level, top risks are reviewed, updated and reported to the Board Risk Oversight Committee twice a year.

Risk Management Policies

The main risks arising from the use of financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risks such as foreign currency risk, equity price risk and interest rate risk. The Group's policies for managing the aforementioned risks are summarized below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group trades only with recognized and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. The Credit Management Division of the Group

continuously provides credit notification and implements various credit actions, depending on assessed risks, to minimize credit exposure. Receivable balances of trade customers are being monitored on a regular basis and appropriate credit treatments are executed for overdue accounts. Generally, trade receivables are written off when deemed unrecoverable. Likewise, other receivable balances are also being monitored and subjected to appropriate actions to manage credit risk.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to meet funding obligation such as the repayment of liabilities or payment of asset purchases as they fall due. The Group's liquidity management involves maintaining funding capacity to finance capital expenditures and service maturing debts, and to accommodate any fluctuations in asset and liability levels due to changes in the Group's business operations or unanticipated events created by customer behavior or capital and financial market conditions. The Group maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed sufficient to finance its operations. It also maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse financial assets that assumed to be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The Group also has committed lines of credit that it can access to meet liquidity needs. As part of its liquidity risk management, the Group regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. It also continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for opportunities to pursue fund raising activities. Fund raising activities may include obtaining bank loans and capital market issues both onshore and offshore.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The three types of market risk are interest rate risk, foreign currency exchange risk and equity price risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured.

The Group has transactional currency exposures. Such exposures arise from sales and purchases in currencies other than the entities' functional currency.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities will change as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks.

5. Fair Value Measurement

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each asset and liability for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

Cash and cash equivalents, receivables (except amounts due from and due to related parties), accounts payable and other accrued liabilities, short-term debts and trust receipts payable
Carrying amounts approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term maturities of these instruments.

Amounts due from and due to related parties

Carrying amounts of due from and due to related parties, which are payable and due on demand, approximate their fair values.

Financial assets at FVTPL and financial assets at FVOCI

Fair values of quoted equity securities are based on quoted prices published in markets while fair values of private equity funds are based on capital statements.

Deposits

The fair values are determined based on the present value of estimated future cash flows using prevailing market rates.

Biological assets

Biological assets are measured at their fair values less costs to sell. The fair values of Level 2 biological assets are determined based on current market prices of livestock of similar age, breed and genetic merit while Level 3 are determined based on adjusted commercial farmgate prices. Costs to sell include commissions to brokers and dealers, nonrefundable transfer taxes and duties. Costs to sell exclude transport and other costs necessary to get the biological assets to the market.

The Group has determined that the highest and best use of the sucklings and weanlings is finishers while for other biological assets is their current use.

Investment properties

Fair value of investment properties is based on market data (or direct sales comparison) approach. This approach relies on the comparison of recent sale transactions or offerings of similar properties which have occurred and/or offered with close proximity to the subject property.

The fair values of the Group's investment properties have been determined by appraisers in 2023, including independent external appraisers, on the basis of the recent sales of similar properties in the same areas as the investment properties and taking into account the economic conditions prevailing at the time of the valuations are made.

The Group has determined that the highest and best use of the property used for the land and building is its current use.

Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy in determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- ☐ Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- ☐ Those involving inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- ☐ Those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

6. Business Segment Information

The Group's operating segments are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The Group has three (3) reportable operating segments as follows:

- The BCF group manufactures, distributes, sells and markets a diverse mix of food and beverage products. This segment also includes the packaging division, which manufactures BOPP films primarily used in packaging; and its subsidiary, which manufactures flexible packaging materials for the packaging requirements of various branded food products. Its revenues are in their peak during the opening of classes and Christmas season.
- The AIC group segment operates three divisions: (1) AIG, which operates three divisions – a) Farms, b) Animal Nutrition and Health and c) Food, Drugs and Disinfectants with peak season during summer and before Christmas season; (2) Flour Division engages in flour milling and pasta manufacturing with peak season before and during the Christmas season; and (3) SURE, which operates the a) Sugar, b) Distillery, and c) Cogeneration divisions with peak season during its crop season, which normally starts in November and ends in April.
- The corporate business segment engages in bonds and securities investment and fund sourcing activities.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating business segments.

Management monitors the operating results of business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. The measure presented to manage segment performance is the segment operating income (loss). Segment operating income (loss) is based on the same accounting policies as consolidated operating income (loss) except that intersegment revenues are eliminated only at the consolidation level. Group financing (including finance costs and revenues), market valuation gain and loss, foreign exchange gains or losses, other revenues and expenses and income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments. Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

The Group's business segment information follows:

	Sale of Goods and Services		Segment Result	
	For the six months ended June 30			
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Branded Consumer Foods Group	₱55,261,176	₱54,517,334	7,088,390	₱5,967,937
Agro-Industrial and Commodities Group	25,486,540	23,802,304	3,971,791	4,274,227
Corporate Business	—	—	(1,648,274)	(1,656,189)
	₱80,747,716	₱78,319,638	₱9,411,907	₱8,585,975

	Total Assets		Total Liabilities	
	As of June 30			
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Branded Consumer Foods Group	₱112,749,110	₱113,402,871	₱27,542,461	₱25,785,393
Agro-Industrial and Commodities Group	67,743,971	57,979,080	17,126,755	22,312,683
Corporate Businesses	2,238,311	6,211,108	17,549,150	11,277,799
	₱182,731,392	₱177,593,059	₱62,218,366	₱59,375,875

The Inter-segment Revenues

Inter-segment revenues are eliminated at the consolidation level.

Segment Results

Segment results pertain to the net income (loss) of each of the operating segments excluding the amounts of market valuation gains and losses on financial assets at FVTPL, foreign exchange gains and losses and other revenues and expenses which are not allocated to operating segments.

Segment Assets

Segment assets are resources owned by each of the operating segments excluding significant inter-segment transactions.

Segment Liabilities

Segment liabilities are obligations incurred by each of the operating segments excluding significant inter-segment transactions. The Group also reports to the chief operating decision maker the breakdown of the short-term and long-term debts of each of the operating segments.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash on hand	₱44,434	₱68,770
Cash in banks	8,932,409	10,010,599
Short-term investments	4,560,210	2,108,138
	₱13,537,053	₱12,187,507

Cash in banks consist of savings and current accounts that earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. Short-term investments represent money market placements that are made for varying periods depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and earn interest ranging from 0.01% to 5.63% and from 0.10% to 7.30% for foreign currency-denominated money market placements as at

June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Peso-denominated money market placements, on the other hand, earn interest ranging from 4.20% to 6.19% and 4.60% as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

8. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

This account consists of investments held-for-trading amounting to ₱1.2 billion and ₱1.0 billion as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Investments held-for-trading consist of bonds, private equity funds, and quoted and unquoted equity securities issued by certain domestic and foreign entities.

Market valuation gain on financial assets at FVTPL amounted to ₱164.1 million and ₱120.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

9. Receivables

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Trade receivables	₱16,008,743	₱17,927,966
Due from related parties	2,611,622	2,463,471
Non-trade receivables	1,220,879	1,661,445
Interest receivable	23,349	22,159
Others	1,072,838	1,031,351
	20,937,431	23,106,392
Less: allowance for credit losses	238,166	236,269
	₱20,699,265	₱22,870,123

The aging analysis of the Group's trade receivables follows:

	June 30, 2024					
	Days Past Due					
	Current	Less than 30 Days	30 to 60 Days	60 to 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount of trade receivables	₱11,718,736	₱3,012,283	₱456,876	₱272,035	₱548,813	₱16,008,743
Expected credit losses	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱79,099	₱79,099

	December 31, 2023					
	Days Past Due					
	Current	Less than 30 Days	30 to 60 Days	60 to 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount of trade receivables	₱13,123,647	₱3,373,413	₱511,649	₱304,648	₱614,609	₱17,927,966
Expected credit losses	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱79,099	₱79,099

10. Inventories

This account consists of inventories as follows:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Raw materials	₱19,354,429	₱17,608,709
Finished goods	16,730,105	18,535,606
Spare parts and supplies	5,679,401	5,145,383
Goods in-process	2,401,757	2,406,182
Containers and packaging materials	2,131,805	2,162,793
	₱46,297,497	₱45,858,673

Under the terms of the agreements covering interest-bearing liabilities under trust receipts totaling ₱8.1 billion and ₱10.2 billion as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, certain inventories which approximate the trust receipts payable have been released to the Group under trust receipt agreements with the banks. The Group is accountable to these banks for the trustee merchandise.

11. Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Advances to suppliers	₱6,219,910	₱5,105,798
Prepaid taxes	609,643	376,209
Input value-added tax	193,188	1,552,553
Prepaid insurance	91,525	202,566
Other prepaid expenses	1,547,207	239,210
	₱8,661,473	₱7,476,336

Advances to suppliers are generally applied to purchase of inventories and fixed assets, and avancement of services within the next financial year.

Prepaid taxes and insurance are normally utilized within the next financial year.

Others include prepayments of advertising, office supplies and income tax credits that can be applied in the following quarter against the corporate income tax due or can be claimed as tax refund (whichever is applicable).

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Acquisition Costs		
Land improvements	₱2,344,657	₱2,346,138
Buildings and improvements	19,878,775	20,249,968
Machinery and equipment	82,839,635	84,797,538
Transportation equipment	3,431,112	3,296,701
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	6,086,899	5,991,609
	114,581,078	116,681,954
Accumulated Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment Losses	(84,076,474)	(84,348,958)
Net Book Value	30,504,604	32,332,996
Land	8,264,431	8,276,382
Equipment in-transit	3,533,932	3,604,665
Construction-in-progress	20,813,879	18,196,418
	₱63,116,846	₱62,410,461

13. Intangible Assets

The movement of the intangible assets follow:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	₱5,527,980	₱5,123,330
Additions	53,347	606,521
Translation adjustment	92,910	(201,871)
Balance at end of year	5,674,237	5,527,980
Accumulated Impairment Losses		
Balance at beginning of year	341,004	258,935
Amortization during the period	46,972	81,861
Disposal/others	(1,995)	208
Balance at end of year	385,981	341,004
Net Book Value	₱5,288,256	₱5,186,976

Intangible assets consist of trademarks, brands, software costs and product formulation.

14. Investments in Joint Ventures

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Acquisition Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,739,262	₱1,489,262
Additional investments	170,000	250,000
Balance at end of period	1,909,262	1,739,262
Accumulated Equity in Net Losses		
Balance at beginning of year	(1,638,422)	(1,351,172)
Equity in net losses of joint ventures	(61,701)	(287,250)
Balance at end of period	(1,700,123)	(1,638,422)
Cumulative Translation Adjustments	(281)	(1,491)
Net Book Value at End of Period	₱208,858	₱99,349

Vitasoy-URC, Inc.

On October 4, 2016, the Parent Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Vita International Holdings Limited, a corporation duly organized in Hong Kong to form VURCI, a corporation duly incorporated and organized in the Philippines to manufacture and distribute food products under the “Vitasoy” brand name, which is under exclusive license to VURCI in the Philippines.

On May 19, 2022, the Parent Company made additional subscriptions to the unissued authorized capital stock of VURCI consisting of 46.1 million common shares for a total cost of ₱461.0 million, which includes, ₱80.9 million cash and receivables amounting to ₱380.1 million converted to equity.

On April 28, 2023, the Parent Company made additional subscriptions to the unissued authorized capital stock of VURCI consisting of 7.5 million common shares for a total cost of ₱75.0 million which has been fully paid in cash.

On March 18, 2024, the SEC approved the Parent Company’s additional subscription to the capital stock of VURCI consisting of 17.0 million common shares for a total cost of ₱170.0 million, which has been fully paid in cash.

Danone Universal Robina Beverages, Inc.

On May 23, 2014, the Parent Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Danone Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd., a corporation duly organized in the Republic of Singapore to form Danone Universal Robina Beverages, Inc. (DURBI), a corporation duly incorporated and organized in the Philippines to manufacture and distribute food products under the “B’lue” brand name, which is under exclusive license to DURBI in the Philippines.

On April 19, 2021, the Parent Company made additional subscriptions to the unissued authorized capital stock of DURBI consisting of 5.0 million common shares for a total cost of ₱100.0 million.

On October 23, 2023, the Parent Company made additional subscriptions to the unissued authorized capital stock of DURBI consisting of 8.8 million common shares for a total cost of ₱175.0 million which has been fully paid in cash.

Calbee-URC Malaysia

On August 23, 2017, URC Malaysia entered into a joint venture agreement with Calbee, Inc., a corporation duly organized in Japan to form Calbee-URC Malaysia Sdn Bhd (CURM), a corporation

registered with the Companies Commission of Malaysia organized to manufacture savory snack products.

15. Other Noncurrent Assets

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Deposits	₱1,220,754	₱1,261,370
Input VAT	434,009	475,108
Financial assets at FVOCI	120,600	120,600
Investment properties	1,579	1,706
Others	292,220	327,343
	₱2,069,162	₱2,186,127

16. Short-term Debts

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Peso-denominated loan - unsecured with interest ranging from 6.05% to 6.38% and 6.30% to 6.40% for the period ended June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively	₱14,040,000	₱15,140,000
Thai Baht-denominated loans - unsecured with interest ranging from 3.03 to 3.20% and 2.80% to 2.95% for the period ended June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.	1,358,143	1,376,815
Malaysian Ringgit-denominated loans - unsecured with interest ranging from 3.92% to 4.16% for the period ended June 30, 2024	1,242,527	—
	₱16,640,670	₱16,516,815

17. Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Trade payables	₱17,657,655	₱17,116,345
Accrued expenses	9,893,534	9,517,796
Customers' deposits	1,226,976	1,587,269
VAT payable	1,107,822	401,973
Due to related parties	824,491	568,397
Advances from stockholders	295,955	267,242
Others	418,946	194,770
	₱31,425,379	₱29,653,792

The accrued expenses account consists of:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Advertising and promotions	₱4,996,549	₱5,261,032
Personnel costs	1,143,336	914,683
Contracted services	909,740	701,889
Freight and handling costs	541,109	183,296
Utilities	367,638	302,926
Rent	327,586	334,372
Professional and legal fees	216,892	181,784
Others	1,390,684	1,637,814
	₱9,893,534	₱9,517,796

Others include accruals for taxes and licenses, interest, commission, royalties, and other benefits.

18. Equity

The details of the Parent Company's common stock follow:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Authorized shares	2,998,000,000	2,998,000,000
Par value per share	₱1.00	₱1.00
Issued shares:		
Balance at beginning and end of year	2,230,160,190	2,230,160,190
Outstanding shares	2,167,219,948	2,177,422,968

Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

The Group's authorized preferred shares of stock are 12.00% cumulative, nonparticipating, and nonvoting. In case of dissolution and liquidation of the Parent Company, the holders of the preferred shares shall be entitled to be paid an amount equal to the par value of the shares or ratably insofar as the assets of the Parent Company may warrant, plus accrued and unpaid dividends thereon, if any, before the holders of the common shares of stock can be paid their liquidating dividends. The authorized preferred stock is 2,000,000 shares at par value of ₱1.00 per share. There have been no issuances of preferred stock as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Retained Earnings

Accumulated equity in net earnings of the subsidiaries

A portion of the unappropriated retained earnings representing the undistributed earnings of the investee companies is not available for dividend declaration until received in the form of dividends and is restricted to the extent of the cost of treasury shares.

Dividends

Details of the Group's dividend declarations follow:

Year	Date of declaration	Dividend per share	Total dividends	Date of record	Date of payment
2024	March 14, 2024	₱1.90	₱4.1 billion	April 11, 2024	May 9, 2024
2023	March 28, 2023	₱1.50	₱3.3 billion	June 30, 2023	April 28, 2023
2023	August 31, 2023	₱2.12	₱4.6 billion	September 1, 2023	September 27, 2023

Treasury Shares

The Parent Company has outstanding treasury shares of 62.9 million shares (P4.9 billion) and 52.7 million shares (P3.8 billion) as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, restricting the Parent Company from declaring an equivalent amount from unappropriated retained earnings as dividends.

Equity Reserve

In August 2012, the Parent Company acquired 23.0 million common shares of URCICL from International Horizons Investment Ltd for P7.2 billion. The acquisition of shares represented the remaining 23.00% interest in URCICL. As a result of the acquisition, the Parent Company now holds 100.00% interest in URCICL. The Group charged equity reserve from the acquisition amounting to about P5.6 billion presented under 'Equity reserve' in the consolidated statements of financial position.

In December 2014, URC entered into a share purchase agreement with Nissin Foods (Asia) Pte. Ltd. to sell 14.0% of its equity interest in NURC for a total consideration of P506.7 million. As a result of the sale, the equity interest of URC changed from 65.0% to 51.0%. The excess of the consideration received over the carrying amount of the equity transferred to NCI amounting to P481.1 million is presented under 'Equity reserve' in the consolidated statements of financial position.

In February 2022, URC Foods (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. acquired 23,805 common shares of PPICL from Hong Kong Peggy Foods Company Limited for P214.9 million. The acquisition of shares represented 100.00% interest in PPICL. The Group charged equity reserve from the acquisition amounting to about P13.2 million presented under 'Equity reserve' in the consolidated statements of financial position.

In October 2023, UABCL acquired 2,000,000 common shares of URC Malaysia from a non-controlling interest for P0.4 million (MYR 36,000). The acquisition of additional shares resulted to an increase of the equity interest of URC from 91.5% to 95.6%. The Group charged equity reserve from the acquisition amounting to about P15.7 million presented under 'Equity reserve' in the consolidated statements of financial position.

In June 2024, URCL was merged to URCICL, both wholly owned subsidiaries of the Parent Company. An equity reserve of P340.9 million has been recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position. The net assets of URCL were combined with URCICL at their book values. No consideration was exchanged in this transaction.

19. Discontinued Operations

In June 2024, several China entities ceased operations and abandoned their business activities. As a result, the related income and expenses of these entities for the period ended June 30, 2024 are presented as Net Income from Discontinued Operations in the consolidated statements of income.

The assets and liabilities of these entities as of June 30, 2024 remained in the consolidated statements of financial position. Management has assessed the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of the discontinued operations. An impairment loss on property, plant and equipment of P338.1 million has been recognized under Net Income from Discontinued Operations in the consolidated statements of income.

The results of operations of China businesses for the six months ended June 30 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Sale of goods and services	¥224,845	¥309,688
Cost of sales	115,663	181,885
Gross profit	109,182	127,803
Operating expenses	(126,485)	(153,995)
Operating income	(17,303)	(26,192)
Impairment losses	(338,081)	—
Net finance costs	7,332	10,957
Foreign exchange gain - net	1,123	856
Other income (expense) - net	(231,785)	2,055
Income before income tax	(578,714)	(12,324)
Provision for income tax	1,027	1,837
Net loss	(¥579,741)	(¥14,161)

The related cash flows arising from China business activities for the six months ended June 30, 2024 follow:

Net cash provided by operating activities	¥4,320,339
Net cash provided by investing activities	102,023
Net cash provided by financing activities	—
Cash flows provided by discontinued operations	¥4,422,362

20. Earnings Per Share

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic/dilutive EPS computations:

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023
Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent	¥6,597,113	¥6,662,414
Weighted average number of common shares	2,172,652	2,178,508
Basic/dilutive EPS	¥3.04	¥3.06

There were no potential dilutive shares for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

21. Commitments and Contingencies

The Group has various contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary conduct of business which are under either pending decision by the courts, arbitration or being contested, the outcomes of which are not presently determinable. In the opinion of management and its legal counsel, the eventual liability under these lawsuits or claims, if any, will not have a material or adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations. The information usually required by PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, is not disclosed on the grounds that it can be expected to prejudice the outcome of these lawsuits, claims, arbitration and assessments.